

SPORTS



The USSR and Sweden clashed in one of the most hotly contested games of the tournament.

Sporting world focusing on 'Izvestia' Prize

- That the "Izvestia" Prize Tournament now being held in Moscow's Luzhniki Palace of Sport is widely popular is testified to by the presence there of IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch and International Ice Hockey Federation President Gunther Sabeltzi.
- World champions the USSR are leading the standings with six points, having successfully downed West Germany, 0-2, Finland, 0-3, and Sweden, 5-4.
- There were huge crowds gathered for a game between Soviet and Canadian ice veterans, preceded by a moving traditional Russian "bread and salt" ceremony at which youthful Central Army Club players led by Sasha Kharlamov, son of the celebrated Valery Kharlamov, welcomed the visitors.
- The Organizing Committee of the 1984 Sarajevo Winter Olympics and the Organizing Committee of the forthcoming 1985 World Ice Hockey Championship met in Moscow accredited at the tournament.

COACHES IN SEARCH OF BEST VARIANTS

So far the USSR-Sweden and Finland-Czechoslovakia bouts were the most hard-fought at the tournament. Like the other teams, the world champions and vice-champions have brought in much new blood, which has made the scramble for the awards still more acute. At a post-game press conference Soviet head coach Viktor Tikhonov said he was content with the upset but not his squad's play quality. We sometimes were stopped by the brilliant performance of the Swedish opposition; I must admit I cannot remember a Soviet national error on so many occasions in just one game, he stressed.

For my part, I am satisfied with the game rather than the outcome. Swedish head coach Anders Palmstrom objected to Tikhonov. My guys faced the task of cashing in on all Soviet mistakes, and in this they practically succeeded; but to defeat the USSR is real hard going.

The Czechoslovak team also has its problems. Having gone

down to Finland, 2-3, they got their own back by licking West Germany, 11-2. Asked about his squad's performance in the opening three games, the team's coach Stanislav Nevezely replied: We are content with both our goals, defense and offense. The Russian and Sovietia tris, too, the Kokorin and Paskov tris are playing below par.

The Finnish win over Czechoslovakia was not taken this

World championship in the offing

The countries now contending for the "Izvestia" Prize are priming in the process for the world championship due in West Germany on April 10-May 2 next year.

The championship Organizing Committee General Secretary Roman Neumayr decided, quite appropriately, to come to Moscow to get an idea of the way ice-hockey tournaments are staged here and also to meet Soviet and foreign sports writers.

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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time as a sensation but rather as a mild surprise. Incidentally, the Finns twice met Czechoslovakia in the run-up to the "Izvestia" tournament, and won a game, 4-1. The squad is being handled by a new coach, 34-year-old Alpo Suhonen, who was earlier quite successful with the Finnish junior lineup. He started off by recruiting 13 novices, retaining only five participants of the last world championship.

Our team is young, the players are full of hopes, and I am getting them in shape for successful performance at the Olympics even though we are no secretive of our award aspirations for the forthcoming world championship. I am eager to build up a team with a distinctive style and an 'cutting' about for technical and tactical novelties. Suhonen noted.

He graduated from the journalism department of Helsinki University and used to play in his country's top division. He said smilingly he saw his modest contribution to journalism in having been giving interviews in the past four years.

As for the West German coach Xaver Unsinn, he was so nettled by his team's resounding defeat as to plead: Let us forget about the game and start looking forward to new ones.

He pointed out that his championship will consist of 40 games with 6 of them to be held in Düsseldorf, 16 in Dortmund, and 18 in Munich. Judging by the "Izvestia" Prize games, he noted, we will see most stiff awards competition at the championship.

This engaging souvenir player has "invited" the "Izvestia" tournament participants to attend the world championship in West Germany.

MEETING NHL ACE

The USSR vs Canada veterans game was a great relief for fans and participants alike. The former won, 10-7, but this was not the main thing that counted: the crowd was starved for sound combination play with much improvisation — and they got that and fine goals into the bargain. They also duly appreciated the visitors' sense of humour as some of them appeared on the ice wearing numbers like 00 and 99 on their jerseys.

It's been my first time on a rink of this size, but as the fans cheered me on I was not a bit tired, said former Montreal Canadiens, Chicago Black Hawks and Winnipeg Jets star turned businessman A.B. McDonald after the game. He had teamed up with Hull and Hay in the best 1961 Stanley Cup attack trio when Chicago won the cup. Apart from contributing to ice-hockey advancement, 49-year-old McDonald stressed, Soviet-Canadian encounters at all levels over these years have promoted friendship between our peoples. Soviet players are popular in Canada, while the

tragically killed Valery Kharlamov is a legendary figure for us. So when I accompanied my son Sasha on a lap of honour I did that on behalf of all Canadians, he stressed.

Second match was also won by USSR veterans, 5-3.



Former NHL star A. B. McDonald making a lap of honour with Sasha Kharlamov.

New stage in '84 Winter Olympics preparation

"Sarajevo—an Olympic City" is the theme of a photo show now on at the Moscow Lenin Central Stadium Palace of Sport, coinciding with the ice-hockey "Izvestia" tournament.

It was mounted by representatives of the Organizing Committee of the 1984 14th Winter Olympics, who met newsmen accredited at the tournament's press centre.

This is already our third meeting with pressmen in Moscow since the Organizing Committee was set up, said Committee secretary general Ahmed Karabagovic. We have finished work on all the Olympic facilities and from December 14 will enter a new preparation period — trying them out. More specifically, pre-Olympic contests will be held there.

He further noted that an Olympic programme was formulated already a year ago, listing the athletes' accommodation prices—and nearly 2,000 of them from 50 countries are expected to attend, plus nearly 5,000 newsmen. Also approved was a transportation schedule and a cultural programme. All the facilities are within 25 kilometres from the city, and so the participants and fans alike will not have to spare much time getting there.

In preparing for the Games we are using the experience of the previous Olympics and find that of the Moscow Games very useful, said Sarajevo mayor Emerik Blum, Organizing Committee vice-president. Everything built for the Games will be subsequently used by the city to promote physical training, sport and tourism.

Coverage by our special correspondents Alexander Buzenlin and Andrii Kryazev (photos)

HOLLAND

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TO THE PARLIAMENTS, GOVERNMENTS, POLITICAL PARTIES, AND PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

We, representatives of all the peoples of the USSR, who have assembled in Moscow to mark the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on behalf of the 270 million of Soviet people, send this message of peace to the parliaments, governments, political parties, and peoples of the world.

That which the finest minds of humankind have dreamed of for ages—the overcoming of national strife and discord and the attainment of genuine equality and friendship among nations—has become a reality in our country, thanks to the Leninist policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, thanks to the implementation of the socialist principles of national and social freedom and the abolition of all forms of oppression and exploitation.

Soviet foreign policy, too, is determined by the new relations between people and between nations in our socialist state. Our ideal, unchanging aim and constant concern is for universal peace, friendship, and cooperation among all nations.

The Great October Socialist Revolution ushered in a new epoch of history. Having shaken off social and national oppression, working people created the Land of Soviets, a state that has affirmed relations of fraternal friendship and equality among peoples, ensuring true freedom, progress, and prosperity to all nations.

A durable, dependable, and lasting peace is the first and most urgent need of all people, of all nations, of all humankind.

The demand for peace is of special significance today when there are weapons that can destroy human civilization and all life on our planet, when the threat of war, which was appreciably reduced in the 1970s, has begun to mount once again, while international tension is visibly increasing.

All the efforts of individual countries, the activities of governments, organized political forces and movements, and of all citizens in every country should now be addressed to preventing a nuclear catastrophe. Nothing is more important than this.

We, the authorized representatives of the Soviet people, solemnly declare that in keeping with the Leninist policy of peace and international coopera-

tion, the Soviet Union will do everything within its power to avert war.

We reaffirm that in accordance with the commitment which the Soviet Union has undertaken, it will not resort to the first use of nuclear weapons, and call once again upon the other nuclear powers to undertake a similar commitment.

We declare that the Soviet Union is prepared on a basis of reciprocity with the United States of America, to freeze its nuclear armaments.

We call for a quick and productive conclusion of strategic arms and on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, and the earliest possible conclusion of an agreement on armed forces and armaments reductions in Central Europe.

We are prepared to come to an agreement without delay on a complete and universal ban on nuclear tests, so that no more new types of nuclear weapons may be developed.

We urge the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons.

We call for the earliest possible resumption of the suspended negotiations on all other matters concerning arms limitation and reduction.

We call upon the legislative bodies and governments in all countries to contribute actively to the settlement of conflict situations and to the elimination of flash points of tensions through exclusively political means.

We want a stronger United Nations Organization with a bigger role in consolidating international peace and security.

To further these aims the Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate with all the countries of the world, regardless of their political and social systems.

Today it is a great historic responsibility that all the countries of the world must bear for the present and the future.

Soviet people are convinced that if all countries and peoples combine their efforts, they will be able to eliminate the threat of war, preserve and consolidate peace on earth, and ensure the human right to life. It is to this collective effort that we call upon the parliaments, governments, political parties, and peoples of the world.

SUPREME SOVIET OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

The message "To the Parliaments, Governments, Political Parties, and Peoples of the World" was unanimously adopted at the joint anniversary

meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviet Russian Federation on December 22, 1982.

As part of the Days of the Soviet Union a ceremony was held at the UNESCO Paris headquarters at which the sculptural composition by Soviet sculptors L. Baranova and I. Savransky which travelled aboard the Salyut-7—Soyuz orbiting complex, was presented to UNESCO. The sculpture was handed over to A. M. M'bow, by Soviet Cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya and Yuri Barabash, First Deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR.



JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

In the 60 years it has been in existence the Soviet Union has earned the reputation of an ardent and steadfast champion of the cause of peace and friendship among nations, as a country which respects the right of all peoples to independence, freedom and progress. Every people and every state prepared to cooperate with us in this vein will always encounter the Soviet Union's goodwill, an open heart and a warm handshake. Yuri Andropov stressed in a speech at Kremlin reception following the celebration meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

As many as 134 delegations from 112 countries were in Moscow for the celebrations.



1982 has been marked in Canada by a powerful growth in the campaigns for peace and nuclear disarmament. There is also strong support for the movement to have Canada proclaimed a nuclear-free zone.

In the photo: anti-war demonstrators in the streets of Ottawa.

'Christmas gifts' for Nicaragua

Managua. Nicaragua's security services have uncovered a terrorist plot engineered by the CIA. The criminal plan code-named "A Bitter Christmas", which was to have been carried out by American-supported counter-revolutionaries, was of a particularly ghastly nature.

Tomás Borge Martínez, Interior Minister and member of the national leadership of the Sandinista Front for National Liberation, told a press conference that the terrorists were planning a series of blasts on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day in various parts of Nicaragua, primarily in the capital. To this end they had smuggled into the country from abroad a large quantity of explosives packed to resemble children's Christmas gifts.

"The presents", said Borge, were stuffed with an explosive of tremendous destructive power manufactured exclusively at American arms plants.

AMERICAN EMBASSY SHELTERS SPIES

Stockholm. The American Central Intelligence Agency is using its channels to gather political, economic and military information about Sweden in order to force it into military and industrial cooperation with the Pentagon and to bring it into the orbit of military preparations by NATO in the north of Europe, writes a major Swedish newspaper, "Koblenberg".

Quoting the former CIA agent Philip Agnew, the newspaper points out that at present at least 100 people among the diplomats and other members of staff at the American embassy in Stockholm work for the CIA. Other agents posing as journalists, scientists and businessmen pay Swedish citizens to obtain all sorts of information, including what is classified.

FACTS AND EVENTS

• Conakry, capital of the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, has been proclaimed as "a city of peace". The World Peace Council diploma, conferring this title was presented to the president of Guinea by Amadeus Saka, WPC Secretary for Africa, who noted the great contribution made by inhabitants of Conakry to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and for world peace.

• Tel Aviv authorities have decided to knock down several Arab quarters in the city of Jaffa in order to build 800 houses for the Jewish settlers. This will leave 75 per cent of the Arab population in the city homeless.

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AT THE U.S. CONGRESS

Washington. The US 97th Congress has been closed. According to "The Washington Post", during the session the legislators approved a record peace-time military budget, turned down programmes to set up badly needed jobs and voted for a large increase in their own incomes.

The Senators and Congressmen approved of the 1983 Pentagon allocations amounting to 222,000 million dollars, 26,700 million dollars more than in the previous fiscal year. The money will go towards specific military

programmes only, in particular it will be spent on new types of mass destruction weapons, while the general "ceiling" for American military expenditure has been set at 263,000 million dollars.

The legislators refused to vote the Pentagon 988 million dollars for the production and deployment of the first batch of the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. They approved a 2,500-million-dollar budget, however, in order to continue the MX project.

King Hussein's American visit

Washington. King Hussein of Jordan has ended his official visit to the USA where he had negotiations with President Reagan, Vice-President Bush, Secretary of State Schultz and Defense Secretary Weinberger.

According to White House and State Department sources, main attention during the negotiations was focused on the situation in the Middle East and on Reagan's so-called "Middle East plan".

A highly placed American administration official admitted at a press conference that the White House would like Jordan, as a state enjoying authority, to be a participant in the Washington "Middle East plan". UPI sums up as follows: "Judging from the above, King Hussein has rejected the Reagan appeal" to join the Camp David process.

FACTS and EVENTS

© In the near future, the American "green berets" are to take over full responsibility for directing operations by the punitive troops in El Salvador, reports *Venuesmos*, the radio of the Salvadoran insurgents. According to the broadcast, these plans come to light when the guerrillas captured secret documents signed by Lt.-Gen. W. Nutting, US Southern Command, which has its Headquarters in the Panama Canal Zone.

© The multinational corporations are making a fortune from selling drugs to the developing countries, writes the "Jeune Afrique" magazine, which is published in Paris. While there are as yet no reliable antidotes to all of the diseases that are rampant in the young African states, the corporations sell ineffective and outdated drugs in these countries charging three times their price, notes the magazine.



What proposals? We do not hear anything... Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

A DECLARATION OF MIGUEL D'ESCOTO

Managua. The principal aim of the foreign policy of Nicaragua is to establish equal friendly relations with all countries of the world. This has been declared by Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, at a press conference here.

Summing up the results of the past year he said that the Sandinista People's Revolution had made stronger its comprehensive links with the Latin American countries and with all the progressive world forces. Our relations with the states of the socialist community, noted the minister, present an example of

SOURCE OF NUCLEAR THREAT

Houston, Texas. The White House's hazardous military plans for "limited" and "protracted" nuclear warfare and the administration's desire to attain military advantage through the development of first strike strategic MX, Trident-2 and Pershing-2 systems came under much fire at the sixth national conference of the anti-war coalition of US public, trade union and women's organizations, "Mobilization to Preserve Mankind".

Many of the delegates representing 144 coalition chapters sounded their anxiety over the fact that none other than the White House is responsible for the mounting nuclear disaster threat.

A speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam

Addis Ababa. The struggle for the complete liberation of Africa from colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism has now reached a decisive stage, and what is required at present is a united effort on behalf of all independent countries to get rid of the inhuman system of apartheid, declared Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

Speaking here following his visits to Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique he pointed out that during his negotiations with the leaders of the three countries questions relating to bilateral relations and to the topical issues facing the African peoples were examined at some length and to great profit.

The meeting of state and government heads of the countries making up the preferential trade zone for Eastern and Southern Africa, which took place recently in the Zambian capital Lusaka, is of great significance for the development of inter-African cooperation, paving the way to political, economic and social integration on the continent, noted Mengistu Haile Mariam.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS SAY 'NO' TO PENTAGON WAR PLANS

Washington. President Reagan has called a number of leading American religious figures to the White House in order to "discuss" with them the draft of the pastoral message approved by a majority vote at the recent congress of the national conference of Catholic bishops on nuclear war and disarmament.

The draft which it is planned to distribute among American Catholics, of whom there are almost 50 million, rejects outright the strategy of the so-called "limited" and "protracted" war which is being prepared by the Pentagon. It also contains an urgent appeal for an immediate freeze on the American and Soviet nuclear weapons.

HEALTH AND APARTHEID

London. At least 60 thousand more doctors are needed to provide basic medical aid to the African population of South Africa, according to a survey published in Pretoria.

The system for the separate development of races enforced by the racist authorities does not allow the Africans to be treated by white doctors, even if these are out of work. At the same time, only 300 South African blacks have been given the opportunity of qualifying as doctors over the past 25 years.

FACTS and EVENTS

© The latest American F-16 fighter-bombers to be delivered to Pakistan later this year will be stationed in the immediate vicinity of the Indian border. This was the conclusion arrived at by a group of Indian military experts.

© Two American atomic submarines collided 30 miles off the San Francisco Bay and were damaged, according to a US Navy spokesman.

© A conference of socialist countries' representatives on communication has opened in Vladimir's largest southern city of Kholmink.

People's Congress approves Chinese constitution

Peking. Important government decrees have been published in China, after having been approved by the 5th Session of the National People's Congress of the fifth convocation.

The session has adopted a new Chinese constitution, the fourth since China's first constitution in 1954. As was stressed in a speech given at the closing of the session by the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress, Ye Jianying, the 1982 constitution sums up the positive and negative experience of the past thirty-four years.

The session also approved the six five-year plan for the development of China for the 1981-85 period, as well as the 1983 state budget. In the current five-year plan, the rate of growth in industrial production will be lower than the average rate over the past 28 years.

The 1983 budget envisages a deficit of 3,000 million yuan, nearly the same amount as this year.

PEOPLE

Dustin Pittman, a photo correspondent for an American magazine, is convinced he has managed to take the "photo of the century". His editors have anyway paid him 220 thousand dollars for the photo. Pittman took a collective photograph of 55 of the most beautiful and highly paid models in France, Britain, Italy and other countries. They were invited to New York for the sole purpose of posing in front of his camera. Fees and fares amounted to 220 thousand dollars. But the magazine has not lost out on the deal since the snap of the century has been purchased by many other publications.

IS 'NIMITZ' TO BLAME?

Caracas. There is a growing alarm in Venezuela over reports in the local press that short while ago the American nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, the "Nimitz", dumped radioactive wastes in the South Caribbean. The aircraft carrier was taking part in the regular "Unidos" exercises which the US Navy is carrying out jointly with some Latin American countries.

Quoting military circles, the Caracas newspaper "El Nacional" reports that large shoals of



American interference in Guatemala's internal affairs is becoming increasingly more overt and aggressive, while American economic and military assistance to one of the most blood-thirsty Central American dictatorships mounts by the hour.

In the photo: over ten thousand troops trained by the American "spotty ones" as the Indians have dubbed the American advisers, have been set loose on the country's peaceful civilians.

Indian finances in the grip of the West

Delhi. The financial and economic policies pursued by the Western countries are aimed at enslaving the developing nations, said the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Speaking in Shantiniketan in the state of West Bengal, the head of the Indian government stressed that a number of Western credit and financial institutions were intent on making pen-

Science and technology

REPAIRING A HIGHWAY WITHOUT ASPHALT

The American Micro Dry Corp has offered to use microwave technology to repair highways. The firm's repair truck is equipped with a microwave generator that heats the asphalt very fast after which the cracks in the pavement can be ironed out by an ordinary roller. The new repair technology is 25 per cent cheaper saving on new asphalt.

A SYMBIOSIS OF DIFFERENT EPOCHS

The Japanese firm ITO Shipping have built a tanker whose 1,600hp engine is complemented with sails. A computer sets and folds them, taking account of the wind force and direction. According to months of running the vessel, the innovation gives a considerable saving of the fuel.

A PLASTIC RUG

It is well known that some household appliances, such as washing machines, refrigerators, mixers and coffee mills produce a lot of noise due to vibration, which inconveniences the family members not engaged in the house chores. One of the French firms has suggested a cheap and simple new product—a small synthetic rug, it serves as a shock absorber for vibrating machines, as an absorber of dust and bad odours, and as an insulator for the electric equipment.

DON'T DIAL, CALL

The Swedish firm of Ericsson Telematerial has designed an original intercommunication system for industrial uses. It dispenses with the need for a caller to dial any numbers. All you have to do is to pick up the receiver and say the name of the person you want to talk to. The system is based on an electronic voice recognition produced at the department of communications and musical acoustics at the Stockholm Polytechnic.

OF INTEREST

How 'Mary Rose' was brought to the surface

Spectacular teams of engineers, skin-divers and archaeologists have completed their operation in the Shetlands of the Solent to bring to the surface the gallant, the "Mary Rose", which was the flagship in the Navy of Henry VIII of Britain.

The sailing vessel lay on the seabed for almost 437 years at the depth of 18 metres. Its hull

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

AN AMERICAN SPOKE IN SOVIET-AUSTRIAN WHEELS

Political analyst Mai Podklyuchnikov comments in *PRAYDA* on American attempts to teach Austria the way it should conduct its trade with the Soviet Union, with particular reference to an interview given by American Defense Undersecretary F. Ikle to the Vienna "Die Presse" newspaper. In the interview he outlined the American terms for such trade and what is more threatened that unless they were carried out Washington would take sanctions against Austria.

Podklyuchnikov points out that the fact that for over 25 years Austria has pursued a policy of steady neutrality has won it worldwide recognition. Such a policy is a good way of contributing to an improvement in the international climate and to a lasting peace. A graphic example of this being the thriving economic cooperation between the USSR and Austria based on a long-term programme up to 1990. This cooperation is a striking testimony of how the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act can be implemented in a positive way, and an indication of the strength and vitality of détente.

America, on the other hand, has scrapped détente for confrontation. It appears that the profitable Soviet-Austrian cooperation does not fit into the picture of international relations Washington would like to see; hence its current attempts to erode this cooperation. Podklyuchnikov points out.

BUSH INDULGES IN WISHFUL THINKING

The address given by US Vice-President G. Bush at the American Enterprise Institute in which he dealt with his visit to seven African countries is the subject of a commentary by P. Konopikhin in *IZVESTIA*.

He writes that Bush, touching upon the critical comments made by these countries with regard to Washington's African policy, called upon his audience not to fall victim to the first impression of such rhetoric. Such layers of publicly expressed scorn and the Vice-President, conceal a desire for partnership with the United States.

Why such wishful thinking on the part of Bush and why does he allow such an aberration to put it mildly, in his evaluation of the results of the visit? Without doubt a personal factor is at work here. Not every politician is capable of recognizing that his mission ended in a complete fiasco which was how Bush's African tour was described by the "Voice of the Commonwealth Revolution" Radio. But there is more than this to Bush's words. One feels in them the confidence of a colonialist. So they are efficient! Don't pay attention, they have tremendous economic difficulties which they won't be able to get out of without us—such is the keynote of his declaration.

SHOULD JAPAN MAKE 'A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION' TOWARDS 'DEFENCE'?

Vladimir Kobyshev, who visited Japan recently, analyses the causes of the country's economic success. In *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA*.

There are many factors contributing to the Japanese "economic miracle". One is that for decades Japan has not participated in the arms race and has consequently been freed of the burden of unproductive military spending. This is also realized in the United States—Japan's main economic competitor. There is more than meets the eye in the persistence with which Washington tries to secure a steep increase in Japan's military expenditure and its participation in the arms race. It is not just a case of wanting its ally to make an "adequate contribution" towards the "cause of defence". It is also a matter of weakening its most dangerous competitor, of slowing down its economic growth by forcing Japan to take part in the world arms race.

THE SEAMY SIDE OF WESTERN HELP

Analysing the statistics on aid from the West to the developing countries, released by the Committee to promote development at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, I. Yermachenkov, writing in *NEV TIMES*, comes to the following conclusion:

There is an immediate connection between the "aid" given to the developing countries by the West, which in 1981 stood at 81.4 thousand million dollars, and their debt which ran into 555 thousand million, i.e., the greater the "aid", the bigger the debt. The reason for this dependence is that a considerable proportion of the loans and credits is given to the developing countries to pay off the interest on their debts.

The Western powers indulge in the widespread practice of financing their exports to developing countries by granting export credits. Apart from stimulating the exports of Western firms, these credits also serve to take over new markets and to exert political pressure on the governments of the newly independent states. As a result they do a considerable amount of damage to the economies of these countries.

VIEWPOINT

USSR FAVOURS HONEST COOPERATION

Several noted Soviet and foreign political figures addressed a press conference in Moscow for Soviet and foreign newsmen on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the USSR celebrations. MNI carries excerpts from the answers given to journalists by Leonid ZAMYATIN, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and by Vadim ZAGLADIN, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

GENEVA TALKS:

STICKING POINTS

L. ZAMYATIN: At the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons the USA is still insisting that any agreements between the parties involved should place equal numerical limits on American and Soviet armaments only, discounting those of Britain and France.

We believe such an agreement would not be fair. Europe has had and still has a rough parity in medium-range armaments, a fact confirmed by USSR and NATO military experts. We are of the opinion, therefore, that any agreement must take account of British and French medium-range weapons as a tangible factor. The West objects to this. Mrs Thatcher, for one, alleges that the British missiles are there to safeguard British security only. But who are they trained on? Naturally, not on the USA or the Polish islands, but on the USSR, which is why we cannot overlook the

status of France and Britain as nuclear powers.

V. ZAGLADIN: Historically it came to be that there are three nuclear powers within NATO, whereas the USSR is the only Warsaw Treaty nation possessing medium-range weapons deployed on its own territory. Efforts are now being made to turn this fact, which is a matter of history, against us—which is not a very honourable way of going about things.

L. ZAMYATIN: We want a fair agreement. The USSR has launched a new proposal as we are ready to retain only as many missiles in Europe as Britain and France have there—not a single missile more.

This proposal is now on the Geneva negotiating table. Unfortunately, the United States is blocking the talks, wishing to discuss only the Reagan "zero option" and nothing else, while we have already come up with as many as three proposals. We believe that the Geneva talks should be fair and open with the chief principle of equality and equal security of the parties

being taken into account. America, however, appears to be shunning businesslike discussion, seeking only to deploy its Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Europe.

V. ZAGLADIN: Moreover, as Yuri Andropov has emphasized, our first and foremost goal is to rid Europe altogether of all types of nuclear weapons designed to strike at targets on the continent—which goes both for medium-range and tactical weapons. Again the West has totally ignored this proposal.

MALICIOUS CAMPAIGN

L. ZAMYATIN: For several weeks now Western propaganda, especially in Italy, has been thundering about Bulgarian (and, indirectly, Soviet) complicity in the assassination attempt on the Prime Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, I tell you, in full clarity: this is a malicious campaign, lacking in even a grain of truth. It is being fanned and coordinated by the Western special services, which attempt to give it some semblance of veracity. The idea that there are crimes in the socialist countries which might have a link with acts of terrorism is utterly absurd and is aimed at stirring up the policy of religious intolerance. We must be aware of this. We believe that the Geneva talks should be fair and open with the chief principle of equality and equal security of the parties

campaign who are bent on setting a definite section of devout Catholics against the socialist community. We declare loud and clear that the USSR flatly dismisses such insinuations as does Bulgaria. And, should the campaign continue, it can only be viewed as a deliberate effort to escalate world tension.

THE USSR STANDS FOR DETENTE

V. ZAGLADIN: The 70s have brought positive results to each of the world community of nations. The entire world has profited from détente. No people or country has failed to benefit from it. Naturally enough, certain Western quarters, especially those involved with the arms race, were not pleased with détente. They have used the Reagan administration's coming into power, with its close links with the military industrial complex, to revert from the rational to the irrational, putting all their money on winning a nuclear war. This policy spells out disaster for mankind.

The message "To the Parliaments, Governments, Political Parties and Peoples of the World" adopted at the joint meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation reaffirms the Soviet Union's loyalty to the cause of détente and the peace drive. All its provisions proceed from the following: the USSR sees its cardinal goal as being to do its utmost to stave off nuclear war. Promotion of peace is the only goal we are after.

Round the Soviet Union

THE WATERS OF THE TISNA, A TRIBUTARY OF THE PRIPYAT, ARE CONVEYED TO THE VELUTIA RESERVOIR VIA A CANAL. The reservoir forms part of the general drainage and land reclamation project for the Polesye lowland in Byelorussia. More than 200 ponds and reservoirs have been built in the forest of the region. They help regulate the river flow and achieve efficient control over the water regimen of upwards of 200 thousand hectares of soil.

A MUSIC FESTIVAL OF THE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS OF THE VOLGA AND EASTERN URALS AREA HAS BEEN HELD IN THE TATAR CAPITAL OF KAZAN. Composers and performers of symphonic, chamber and choral music took part in the event which marks the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

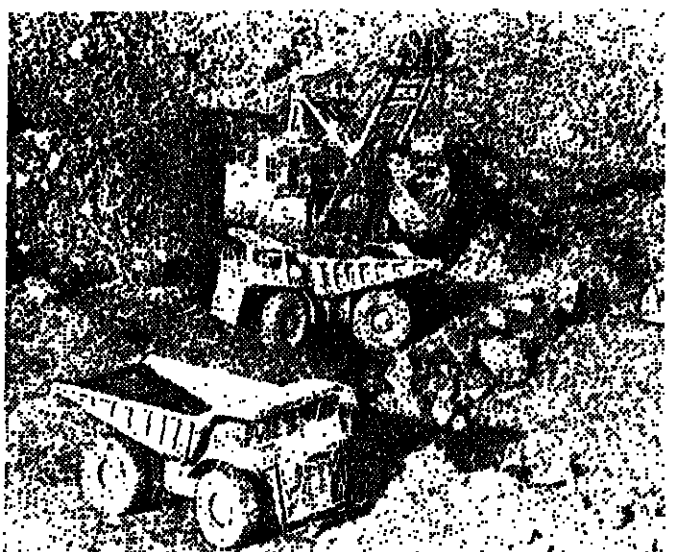
THE BOUNDARIES OF THE COUNTRY'S LARGEST STATE RESERVE AT KRONOTS, ON THE EASTERN COAST OF KAMCHATKA, HAVE BEEN EXPANDED: a 3-mile-wide coastal zone of the Pacific has been added to it, thus enlarging the area under protection to 1,099 thousand hectares. The zone will be used by hydrobiologists for the study of the sea shell fauna and flora. In this way it is hoped to achieve better use of the riches of the coastal waters.

THE FIGURE 2,000 HAS APPEARED IN REPORTS ISSUED BY THE COMPUTER CENTRE, AT THE MINISTRY OF BUILDING ENTERPRISES OF THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY OF THE USSR. This is the length in kilometres of the completed section of the export Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. It was completed before schedule.

THE WORLD'S FIRST MUSEUM OF WATER, TELLING EVERYTHING ABOUT THIS VITAL SUBSTANCE, HAS BEEN INAUGURATED IN KHARKOV on the day of the 100th anniversary of the city's water supply system.

The iron ore of Kursk

This photo was taken at a quarry of the Mikhailovsky dressing combine in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly, the richest iron ore deposit located in the European part of the USSR. Here a thin layer of rock conceals more than one-third of this country's iron ore. It is mostly opened out by powerful machines and carried over to the dressing combines nearby. All the seven basins explored at the KMA have large dressing facilities of their own. The Mikhailovsky can produce 30 million tonnes of raw ore and 18 million tonnes of merchant-



able ore. The natural ore is already rich though, containing as much as 55 per cent of iron. The deposits of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly are being exploited at a very fast pace. This is where the largest of this country's steel centres are being created. For example, the

ELECTRONIC MONITORS FOR THE PIPELINE

Reliability of the compressor stations along the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline will be ensured by the electronic complexes whose commercial production has been started by the Lvovpribor factory in the Western Ukraine. The first batch of these instruments has already been shipped to the manufacturers of the pumping installations.

HOUSING FOR SIBERIA'S OILMEN

The Gomel plant of reinforced concrete panels, in Byelorussia, is now producing panels for multistoreyed houses for the oilmen of Western Siberia. The factory has despatched its first consignment to the Tyumen Region. The houses will be securely protected against frost by triple window-panels and polymer additives will increase the panels' capacity to retain warm.

As the oil and gas complex develops in Western Siberia, more and more housing is required. Switching over to large-panel houses will mean faster construction in the North.

OPENCAST MINES FOR SHALE

A huge 35 cu m walking excavator has been made fully operational at the Estonian shale field. It has been manufactured by an engineering works in the Urala especially for the "Otkryabry" pit, the biggest in Estonia. From now on, five million tonnes of shale a year will be extracted here using an opencast method. This is as much as is now being extracted by the most productive mine in the field except that the opencast mining is much cheaper.

watering to save shoots from spring frosts, to accelerate crop development when cold winds are blowing from the Arctic Ocean. Experiments have shown that such methods considerably increase yields of corn and other vegetables in the mountains.

KIRGHIZIA'S RURAL POWER BRIDGES

One more high-voltage main kilometre power transmission line has appeared on the map of Kirghizia — a Soviet republic in Central Asia. It supplies the power for the new high-capacity pumping stations of Shantal and Akdzhir in the central Tian Shan.

The power line will be instrumental in the faster development of the high-altitude Kochkor Valley which is now already a large grain-growing

BRIDGES

zone of the republic. By expanding the irrigated area by more than three thousand hectares, the farmers plan to harvest 0.4 and more tonnes of grain per hectare here. The length of the rural power transmission lines has grown this year by almost two thousand kilometres.

Over the 1981-85 five-year period their total length will grow by almost nine thousand kilometres.

and of everyone else as being their inferiors — has been wiped out, writes journalist Valery Kadzhal in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Mixed marriages are a striking testimony to that. According to the 1979 census, mixed marriages in Yakutia, an autonomous republic in the north of Eastern Siberia, now account for over 20 per cent of all marriages there.

It is not without significance, the article stresses, that in Soviet Russia the Yakuts were formerly looked upon as an inferior race and were consequently barred from state service and the army. For a Russian girl to marry a Yakut was unthinkable.

The three latest censuses indicate that the number of mixed families is steadily growing: while in 1959 there were around 3,000,000 of them, this figure rose to nearly 8,000,000 in 1970 and to around 10,000,000 in 1979. Over the period the total number of Soviet families went up by roughly 10 per cent, and mixed marriages by over three times.

These figures speak for themselves. They indicate above all that common traits of conduct, character and outlook, independent of national differences, are becoming increasingly prominent in our way of life, Kadzhal emphasizes.

MOLDAVIAN SCIENTISTS AND THE FOOD PROGRAMME

Commenting in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA on the contribution being made by Moldavian scientists to the Food Programme, A. Zhuchenko, President of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences, stresses that the traditional one-sided orientation in the use of ever increasing amounts of energy in agriculture is not a successful solution to the problem. We must make fuller use of the biological resources of the plants themselves, and raise their adaptability by using biologically active substances, he claims. Chemical engineers in our republic, he notes, are currently engaged on testing over 200 such substances.

As for the physicians' contribution to agricultural advancement, they are working on problem-oriented computer information complexes, in other words, on a whole range of various miniature meters capable of registering simultaneously a plant's numerous characteristics such as temperature, humidity, evaporation, etc. These will be processed and fed to a central bank. What for? By changing a plant's environment and by testing it in "stress" conditions we will quickly and accurately find out about its adaptation potential. We will find out the sort of things which disagree with it, in fact we will be keeping up a steady "dialogue" with plants, Zhuchenko points out. The Filotron problem-oriented complex invented by Moldavian researchers, the first one of its kind in the country, will come into service late this year.

ART SCHOOL WITH A DIFFERENCE

The Moscow City Soviet has approved plans for a new and unusual art school, writes MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS.

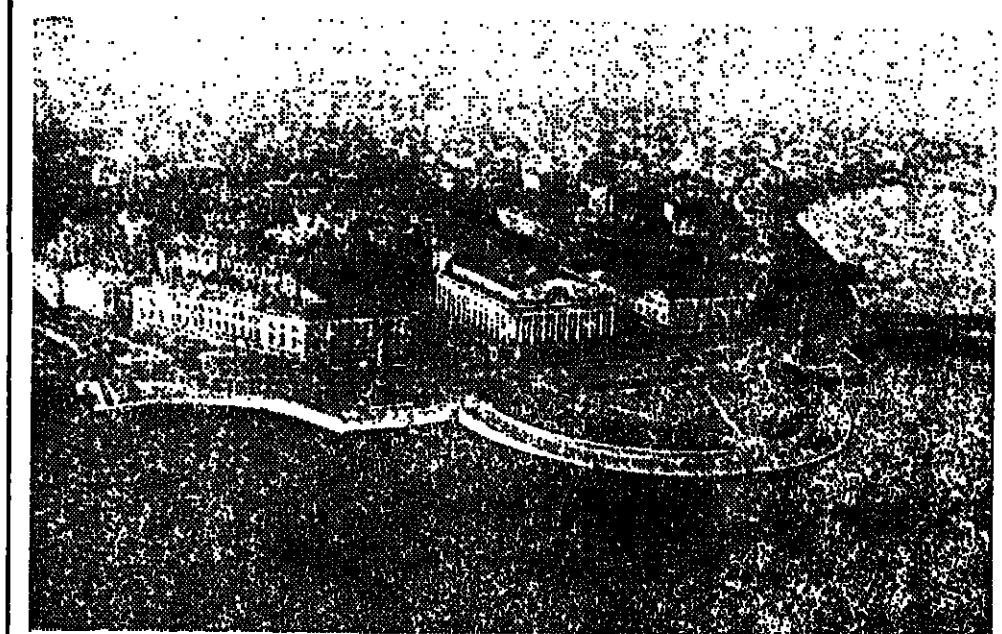
It is designed for children who will come here after school hours to paint, model, sing, dance and to study the applied arts.

It is not intended that the school should turn out professionals. The aim is to give them a basic grounding in the arts and thus to develop their sense of aesthetic beauty. The school will concentrate on a universal education in the arts and this is where it differs from other similar establishments which tend to specialize in one particular art, such as dancing or singing, etc. It is hoped that these new educational establishments will contribute in the best possible manner to an all-round development of the personality.

Any child, not only the gifted, will be able to study at the new school. Two are to be opened soon in Petrovo and in Krylatskoye, each catering for 500 children.

Places to visit

VASILYEVSKY ISLAND



Vasilyevsky is one of the biggest of the 42 islands on which Leningrad is built. Its majestic buildings — the Kunstkammer or Curiosity Chamber (Russia's first museum) and the Stock Exchange provide for some of the best views in the city.

The name Vasilyevsky Island appears for the first time in a Novgorodian book of 1500. In the 16th century, the island was called Ilirvi Saari, Elk Island, but after the troops commanded by Peter the Great won back the mouth of the Neva estuary from the Swedes, the island's original name was restored to it. Later, Peter donated Vasilyevsky Island to Prince Menshikov, Governor-General of St Petersburg. The latter built himself an impressive palace on the banks of the Neva.

In 1715 Peter took his gift away from Menshikov. He had decided to make the island the centre of his new capital, St Petersburg. Like Venice or Amsterdam it was to be laid out in

broad straight avenues crossed at right angles by navigable canals.

However, the few canals which were dug in Peter's time were found to be unsuitable for navigation, and they were subsequently filled in with earth.

The Kunstkammer housed, in addition to the collection of rarities Peter had put together, a scientific library and the Academy of Sciences with its anatomical theatre, an observatory, and a printing press. In 1709 a separate building was erected for the Academy. And this is how the academic community made its first appearance on the island.

Today, Vasilyevsky Island is one of the most beautiful spots in the city. A new passenger port is also under construction there as well as new housing estates. In the near future, the island's seaport will occupy a central place in the architectural ensemble of Leningrad's marine facade.

BAIKAL'S 'LIVE' WATER

Even a short stay at the hot Khakusy spring speeds up the organism's adaptation to conditions prevailing at the Baikal-Amur Railway project in the Far East. This is the conclusion arrived at by the Irkutsk medical institute which studies the medicinal properties of thermal waters in the north of Baikal.

The spring is located in the immediate vicinity of the project on a picturesque bank of the Siberian lake. More than forty litres of hot water pour out of it every second. It has been established that local thermal baths help bring down arterial pressure and to cure a number of joint disorders and ailments of the peripheral nervous system.

THE COLOURS OF OLD TRADES

Rays of bright desert sun and scarlet poppies, a golden chain of sand dunes and a green blade of grass intertwine in the design that adorns Turkmen folk plates and dishes which they began making in Gok-Tepe near Ashkhabad, where a souvenir workshop has been opened.

Other items made at village workshops are also in demand.

OF INTEREST

A matchbox can hold the whole exposition which is on at the Moscow International Trade Centre. They are microminiature figures made by the Yerevan hobbyist E. Kazaryan. He is the first violinist of the Symphony Orchestra of the Armenian Philharmonic Society who has been engaged in miniature-making for many years. He started by designing musical

NEW FINDS AT

THE MUSSORGSKY ESTATE MUSEUM

Archaeologists excavating on the territory of the modest Mussorgsky estate museum in the village of Mamonovo, in the Pskov Region, have found painted wooden details of buildings, a pitcher which they restored from fragments, and clay whistles. The objects were given into the care of the museum.

Though these finds can hardly be called numerous, says the museum director, T. Yermakova, they are nevertheless precious for us. Every thing connected with the estate where the great composer lived as a boy is dear to us and will help visitors to the museum get a better feel for the life of those faraway times. What is particularly valuable, however, is the fact that archaeologists have uncovered the foundations of some of the old buildings on the estate: the smithy, the servants' quarters, the bath and the church — where Mussorgsky's parents were married and where he was baptized.

Many workshops are financed from collective farms' own budgets.

An exhibition in a matchbox

Instruments were made and made a non-standard small violin for a little girl who was very gifted. The violin turned out to be very good — and the master made a still smaller instrument, then a yet smaller one. Which trend terminated in his microminiature "Stradivari Violin" shown at the exhibition. It is made out of 16 eyes of a wood and placed in the eye of a needle. One can see through a magnifying glass a whole, so placed inside a human hair, showing on a silver plate the side of the head of a mite.

Science and technology

A SOVIET STATION IN ANTARCTICA

The flag of the USSR has been hoisted over a new Soviet Antarctic research station, called Soyuz. The station was used as a base by geologists and geophysicists from the 28th Soviet Antarctic Expedition.

The Soyuz named in honour of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR has been set up on the shore of frozen Lake Bozov not far from the Amery Ice Shelf. This area was plotted for the first time by Soviet geologists. Rocks of a wide age range surface here allowing the geological history of the Antarctic to be traced as well as the modern processes involved in the continued formation. Interesting minerals have been found including iron ore and coal.

The latest round of research was begun by geologists early in the Antarctic spring since members of the expedition arrived here not in ships as before but in an IL 120 jet liner which flew to the Nodulyevskaya observatory, from Leningrad.

The Soyuz research programme is planned several years ahead.

WORKING FOR CLEANER AIR

The Kiev research institute for general and communal hygiene and the Ukrainian Institute of Gas attached to the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR have developed a portable automatic station which determines the content and percentage of the harmful air admixtures reporting the data every twenty minutes to the control centre. Fifteen such stations have already been installed at the busiest streets of the Ukrainian capital. They allow to control efficiently the extent of the air pollution and take necessary measures — limiting car and truck and transit transport in certain districts and switching buses and trucks for diesel fuel and liquefied gas.

Thirteen million roubles have been allocated for the air protection in the Kiev area for the 11th five-year plan period (1981-85) — ten times more than in the previous five years.

PULSE UNDER

CONTROL OF COMPUTER

Feeling the pulse on the wrist of a patient and looking at his watch — the doctor attentively counts the heartbeats. However, he is not able to feel that the intervals between them constantly change, either going up or down. An accurate registering of these variations would help obtain extra data on the organism's condition.

Such an opportunity is now provided by a portable device developed by Latvian scientists and doctors.

Measurements last up to five minutes. The contact red lamp flickers to the beat of the heart. In the meantime a computer constantly analyses intervals between the beats. The result, immediately lights up on a digital display. Such data gives an idea of how various medicines, treatment procedures and physical strain affect the patient. It could be the unit can be hooked up to a computer which will quickly decode and comment on the pulseogram.

VIEWPOINT

A TOWN-PLANNING APPROACH TO TRAFFIC PROBLEMS



Alexei NOZDRYAKOV, Major-General of the Militia, Chief of the Moscow City Administration of the State Road Inspectorate

Over the past five years the number of cars in Moscow has doubled to reach 700,000. Besides, about 80 thousand cars and trucks come into the city from outside every day. The number of cars in the city continues to grow at a rate of 10-12 per cent per year, so road traffic improvement by one of the main tasks of the Moscow Road Inspectorate responsible as it is for a city of a million people. This is why Moscow allocates huge sums of money annually to road safety.

Here are a few examples. About five million square metres of road with improved pavement have been commissioned over the past five years. Interchanges and underpasses have been built at a rapid pace. I can cite the uniquely designed Kashira and Warsaw Highway junction, the major underpasses near Novokosyrovsky Prospekt and the Pavlovskiy Railway Terminal, the flyover more than one-kilometre-long near the Rizhskiy Terminal, and the Dmitrov Highway with its separate lanes, as well as many others. These and similar structures reduce transport bottlenecks and air pollution and increase the traffic flow rate.

Among future projects are two large ring roads designated "B" and "T" aimed to relieve the flow of traffic along the Sadovoye Koltso which now handles over 100 thousand cars daily. The new ring roads will make traffic flows more flexible.

However, the most exciting example of town planning directed at improving traffic safety in our city — is the Start computer control system whose first stage becomes operational in 1983. A lot has already been written about this complex system, which will control traffic by making widespread use of electronic computer equipment. The correct timing of sources of freight-traffic in the city is an equally important factor in the prevention of road accidents. These are mainly warehouses. It has been estimated that by moving several hundred freight-traffic sources outside the town traffic flows in the city centre will be reduced by about 13 per cent.

Our work along these lines attracts attention from traffic safety experts abroad, many of whom ask for our assistance. This is proof of the efficiency of the town-planning approach to achieving safer conditions of city, car and pedestrian. I believe that joint efforts on the part of the State Road Inspectorate and of town planners will allow for a more rapid solution of many road safety problems.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

USSR: UNPRECEDENTED RATE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

In 1922, the Soviet Union's share in world industrial production was only one per cent; by 1981 this share has risen to twenty per cent, writes the GUDOK newspaper.

Over the past few decades, the Soviet Union has gone into the lead in the production of such important industrial items as oil, iron, steel, iron ore, mineral fertilizers, cement, tractors, grain harvesters, diesel and electric locomotives, woollen cloth, and other goods. Experts believe that even before the 80s are out, the Soviet Union will have overtaken the United States in the extraction of natural gas to take first place in world gas output.

The rate of economic growth during the first Soviet live-year plans was three times that of the capitalist countries. In the subsequent live-year plan periods, the Soviet growth rate has been higher than that achieved in the United States, the leading capitalist power. Today, the Soviet economy, despite difficulties caused by the process of restructuring that is aimed to set it on the road of intensive development and a number of other objective and subjective factors, continues to make progress. Estimates say that the USSR's industrial output in 1982, the second year of the 11th live-year plan, will go up by another 2.8 per cent.

MIXED MARRIAGES IN THE USSR

Under Soviet power all traces of inter-communal distrust have been uprooted, but this is not all, the worst form of nationalism — racism — where-by some people think of themselves as an elite race,

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Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

LYUDMILA NILSKAYA



A very simple and very Russian face, a soft and feminine personality with an actress-like hesitancy about her movements — this is the first impression produced by Lyudmila Nilskaaya. It is fairly strange if one takes account of the fact that she is already 25 (it is "already" for an actress, that she is no newcomer to the cinema and has plenty of experience behind her at the Mayakovsky Theatre, in Moscow. One has the impression that Lyudmila is not certain that she has made it as an actress and still believes she has had a remarkable stroke of good luck. After high school, and seemingly without much effort, she entered the famous Shchukin drama school. When a second-year student, she was offered the principal role in the film "The Grasshopper". After graduating she joined the Mayakovsky Theatre where she played the part of Stella Williams "Streetcar Named Desire" opposite Armen Dzhegarkhanyan, Tatyana Doronina and Alexander Lazarev.

Good luck may also have been instrumental in getting her the part of Lidochka Cheboksarova.

in the screen version of Alexander Ostrovsky's "Easy Money", only a year after she had graduated from college. The film was directed by Yevgeny Maiveyev. At that all I felt was fear, admitted Lyudmila—the combination of Ostrovsky, Lidochka Cheboksarova and Maiveyev was awe-inspiring. In addition, there were a lot of problems involving my work on stage—the trouble was we were on tour at the time in Rostov-on-Don. For a whole month I had to fly backwards and forwards in between Moscow and Rostov...

Maiveyev was certainly taking a risk in choosing such a comparatively inexperienced actress for the part of Cheboksarova. This is one of the most difficult roles in the classical repertoire and on stage it is usually played by actresses who are much older and more experienced than Nilskaaya. Charming, just a shade coquettish, childlike in many ways, though already aware of her pronounced femininity, she takes naively while having firm and clear notion of what she wants from life. Money, money, as much money as possible because poverty is terrifying — this is Lidya as played by Lyudmila Nilskaaya. I can't imagine any other actress in this part, said Maiveyev right from the very first days of shooting. And it couldn't have been just luck that his choice happened to alight on Lyudmila Nilskaaya—he must have realized right away that he had a winner.

Edmond Keosayan's "Somewhere an Oracle is Crying" will soon be shown at cinemas. In this film Nilskaaya plays quite a different role: that of Marius Orlova, a character based on the heroine of the Belgian resistance Marina Shatrova, the daughter of a Russian general, Marina Orlova, a young girl of rare spiritual purity, is prepared to die to save other people. Again I was in luck, says Lyudmila, for it is particularly pleasurable to play a role that has never been attempted by anyone else.

But as is well known more is needed than luck to succeed as an actress. In other words, Nilskaaya demonstrates her very real skills in every new part she plays in the theatre or on screen—her many-sided gifts, depth, her serious approach to each role and an extraordinary acting technique. But if Nilskaaya herself persists in saying that she has been lucky, all we can do is to wish her plenty more of the same in the future with all our hearts.

Vera ZHELOVA

GIFTS FOR THE CHALIAPIN SCHOOL

Rare photos were added to the collection of the Pyodor Chaliapin Museum at School No. 140, in the city of Gorky. Some of them are photos of Chekhov, Tolstoy and Rimsky-Korsakov with gift inscriptions addressed to the great Russian singer. In others Chaliapin is photographed together with Maxim Gorky and the music critic Stasov. A playbill from La Scala, where Chaliapin sang the part of Don Basilio in "The Barber of Seville" in 1933, became one more exhibit.

The collection items have been donated by the singer's son Pyodor Chaliapin. The history of this unusual museum dates back to the early 1930s when Gorky and Chaliapin provided money to build a school for peasant children. The singer was closely watching the school, gave concerts there and arranged Xmas festivities for the children.

A modern school building had been constructed on the site of the wooden one and the Chaliapin Museum was started by the pupils in the early 1960s. Irina Chaliapina, the singer's daughter, presented the museum with a painting by K. Yuon showing Chaliapin and Gorky, and with a number of photos, notes and books.

The museum exhibits now singer's personal belongings, his first gramophone records and rare photos of the old school. Illustrating numerous singer's visits to Nizhny Novgorod (renamed later into a city of Gorky), which he loved best after his native Kazan.

A COLLECTION OF MASTERPIECES

More than thirty works by the outstanding sculptor Stepan Erzya have been given a new lease of life. They are to be seen in an exhibition at the Fine Arts Museum of Mordovia—an autonomous republic in the Russian Federation and the sculptor's native land.

Among the works restored by specialists from the Grabar restoration centre is "Moses", one of the sculptor's most significant works. Erzya used several hundred pieces of wood to

create the image of a man symbolizing wisdom and a strength of spirit. Many of his works are done in very strong materials such as the South American quebracho and algarroba woods but even they are susceptible to deterioration.

The Fine Arts Museum of Mordovia has the largest collection of works by Erzya in the world numbering 200 pieces of sculpture and about six paintings.

Poetry reading: Yuri Levitansky

The Poetry Readings given by leading poets at the Vladimir Mayakovsky Museum in Moscow have long since become a tradition. It is as if the Museum fulfills the bequest of Mayakovsky, the great poet of the Revolution: "More poets, good and different." This year the programme of Poetry Readings has been devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Poetry-lovers were addressed by Yevgeny Yevtushenko, Imant Ziyedonis Mikhail Kvitkivitz and Ivan Drach.

Not so long ago the Museum's small, intimate hall was the venue for a reading given by the well-known Moscow poet, Yuri Levitansky. The poet read his latest verse to a full house of enthusiastic admirers. Yuri Levitansky belongs to the war generation of poets, but war is not the only subject of his verse, which is very modern.



This was shown by the average age of those present, the majority were young people. Levitansky's popularity with the young is also explained by the fact that songs have been made out of his verse. Some of them were sung at a special evening organized by the young drama studio group called "Man".

Georgi STRELNIKOV
Photo by the author

DAYS OF THE SOVIET UNION AT UNESCO

(Continued from page 1)
The UNESCO Paris headquarters was recently the venue for the Days of the Soviet Union marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, UNESCO Director-General A.M. Mbow praised the Soviet achievements in science, culture and education.

"30 years of education, science and culture in the USSR", is the name of a show featuring over 800 items, among them ABC's in the languages of the

Soviet nationalities published in the first years of Soviet power as well as material illustrating the latest advances in Soviet space exploration, including the Soviet-French space experiment. Widely represented are Soviet posters of the 20-30s and the 40s, contemporary graphics and the applied arts of the Soviet peoples.

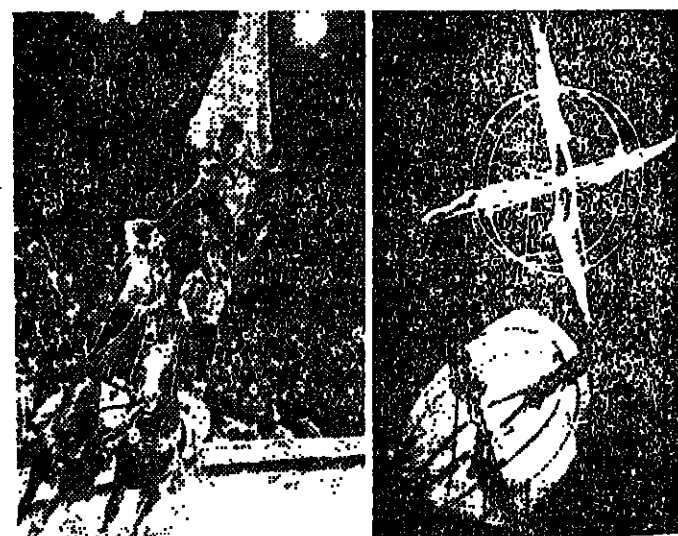
An exhibition under the title, "Buryatia's National Art" provides glimpses into the culture and art of this once nomadic people.

FACTS and EVENTS

Ballet. A premiere of a one-act ballet to the music of the fantasy overture "Romeo and Juliet" has been staged by the Khoreograficheskiye Ministery

Theatre in Leningrad. A short while ago, the theatre played another first night performance—a comic ballet about the adventures of Khodsha Nasreddin. The takings have been donated to the Peace Fund.

NEW YEAR AT THE 'OLD' MOSCOW CIRCUS



A magnificent New Year Tree we're used to in the "old" circus in Tsvetnoi Boulevard which has put on a new programme, "Members of a United Family", dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. The performers come from the Ukraine, the Baltic republics, and Tajikistan. There are many new numbers, including the flying gymnastic wheel (right) and "The Echo of Asia", a performance by horsemen-acrobats (left).

Photos by Konstantin Kokoshkin

WHAT'S ON!

December 25-27

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 25 (mat)—Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera); 25 (eve)—Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 25 (mat)—A concert by the Bolshoi Theatre Violinists' Ensemble; 25 (eve)—Shostakovich, "The Golden Age" (ballet); 26 (mat)—Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet); 27—Mussorgsky, "Boris Godunov" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 25—Tchaikovsky, "Riviera" (ballet); 26 (mat)—Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 26 (eve)—Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera); 27—Balasanyan, "Shakuntala" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 25, 26 (eve)—Karaev, "Flory Gascon"; 26 (mat and eve)—Oneset ballets: Casagrande, "Diogenes's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard"; 27—Il'yn, "Comrade Lyubov".

FILMS

The Hit Tune of This Summer (Tallinnfilm Studios, USSR).

A musical featuring pop singers and ensembles. Cinema: "Tallinn" (33 Sevastopolsky Prospekt). Metro Khlovskaia. Trolleybus 60. The Capture (Tajikfilm Studios, USSR).

About how Soviet militiamen got the better of a gang of dangerous criminals. Cinema: "Tajikistan" (8 Sheremetevskaya St). Metro Rishskaya. Trolleybuses 18, 42; "Pravda" (87 Lyudskaya St). Metro Dobrynskaya. Trolleybus 8.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskvinskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 25 and 26 (mat and eve)—Vakhtang Kikabidze in "My Age is My Wealth". At 2 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Oktyabrsky Hall. House of Trade, Ulyana (1 Pushkinskaya St. Entrance No. 7). 25—Yevgeny Maiveyev.

THE AGREEMENT EXTENDED FOR THE THIRD TERM

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Japanese Agency have extended for another five years the agreement on co-operation in science and technology. This is the third prolongation of the agreements.

The agreement provides for co-operation on the part of the Itchu in the development of the scientific and technological contacts between the firm's manufactures and Soviet organizations. There are the following types of co-operation: exchange of information and expert delegations, joint seminars and symposia, participation in international and specialized exhibitions. The agreement also provides for joint tests of the partners' produce and exchange of information on their results.

Itchu is one of the leading Japanese companies in the Soviet market having over the past years a trade turnover of over 500 million dollars per annum. While developing its export to the USSR and expanding its range, the firm tries also to increase the import of Soviet goods both for home needs and for re-export to the third countries.

FROM GRAZ TO KamAZ

The even hum of a car engine fills the test chamber.

The engine comes from KamAZ, the biggest Soviet truck-building factory in the city of Brezhnev, and has been delivered here to the Austrian town of Graz to undergo tests to check on its efficiency and reliability. Gerhard Oberhofer, an engineer with the AVL company which is famous with car manufacturers, says that his company established in 1948 has either designed or co-designed over 300 engines of various capacity and for the most varied of uses. The wide-ranging family of AVL engines are either being produced or have been produced by 170 factories in different countries.

The company is best known for its direct injection diesels. Therefore, if tests on the KamAZ engine show that certain improvements are necessary, the company will do its best to upgrade it. The company's co-operation with Soviet car makers started in 1969. AVL computerized test systems are already in use at the KamAZ factory and have proved to be very efficient.

Contacts and contracts

A promising outlook for trade

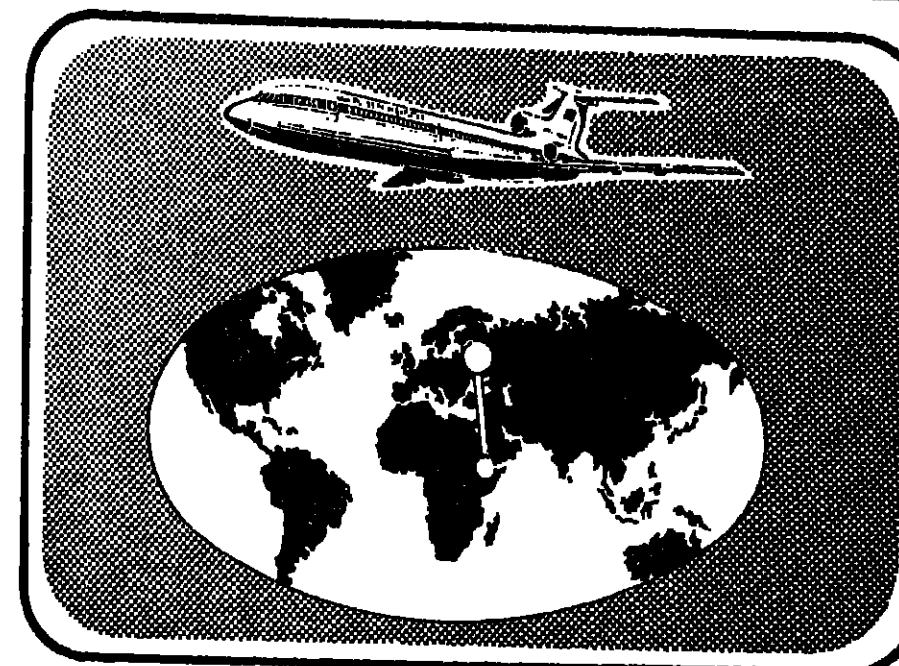
A. Struyev, USSR Minister of Trade, and Z. Lakomec, Polish Minister of Internal Trade and Services, recently discussed sales for 1983 in Moscow.

The talks ended in a protocol on 1983 goods exchange from the stocks of internal trade. We are fully satisfied with the results of the talks, said Minister Z. Lakomec. They indicated that our close businesslike co-operation will continue successfully for the good of our two peoples. The protocol on goods exchange well supplements the earlier one signed in Warsaw, which specifies our scientific and technical co-operation. This provides a basis for further development of contacts between our ministries.

The opening ceremony of the trade counsellor's office of the Hungarian Embassy in the Soviet Union took place in Moscow.

A protocol on sales between the Soviet Union and Finland in 1983, signed in Moscow, envisages a considerable expansion of Soviet supplies of engineering products, energy fuels and various manufactured to Finland.

A co-operation protocol for information exchange has been signed in Moscow between TASS and the Polish news agency, PAP.



AEROFLOT'S NEW LINE

ON DECEMBER 6, 1982, A NEW AIR ROUTE CONNECTING THE SOVIET UNION WITH THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI WAS OPENED. THE 6000-KM LONG LINE IS COVERED BY THE COMFORTABLE TU-154 AIRLINER IN 12 HOURS.

COMFORT AND TRADITIONAL RUSSIAN HOSPITALITY WILL MAKE YOUR FLIGHT A MEMORABLE TREAT.

MOSCOW-DJIBOUTI-MOSCOW

FLIGHT SCHEDULE

SU-451 TU-154 Monday	Airport	SU-452 TU-154 Tuesday
22.00 d	Moscow	a 20.40
23.55 a	Simferopol	d 18.45
06.55 d		a 17.45
02.30 a	Cairo	d 14.10
03.20 d		a 13.20
07.20 a	Sana	
08.45 d		
10.05 a	Djibouti	d 11.00
Monday	Airport	Tuesday

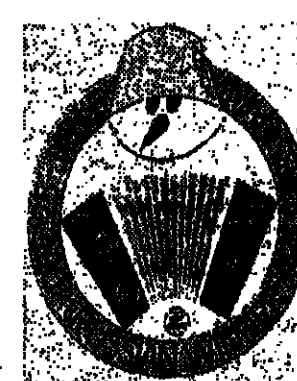
Local time indicated

For full flight details, please contact any Aeroflot agency or office

MOSCOW
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Soviet Airlines

Intourist news



At the request of foreign tourists agencies, Intourist has purchased 40 thousand theatre tickets for this year's "Russian Winter" Arts Festival, said Viktor Bolchenko, First Deputy Director of Glav-Intourist. Our guests will also enjoy an interesting programme of entertainment specially prepared for them by Intourist. In the Botanical Gardens, foreign tourists will be able to take rides on Russian troikas, taste traditional Russian pancakes and attend a concert of Russian folk songs.

In Izmailovo Park, Intourist offers them an entertainment programme involving Father Frost, the Snow Maiden, and other characters from folk tales. Here also our guests will be able to take part in winter games, in merry round dances, and to slide down Russian sledge hills. And after a day packed

with impressions we shall invite our guests to a celebratory dinner plus cabaret in the Slavy Skies restaurant. More than 12 thousand foreign tourists will celebrate the New Year with traditional Russian festive meals at Intourist restaurants in Moscow.



At the Solntsevskiy motel run by Intourist a merry round dance is danced by the hosts and their guests from Romania and Czechoslovakia.

Photo by Konstantin Koshkovsky